# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

### FIRST EDITION

THE FOSTER MURDER TRIAL. Weakness of the Defense.

Democratic State Convention.

"Old Moya's" Reception.

Justice in Cincinnati.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Summing up of the Prisoner's Counsel-

From the N. Y. Express, last evening. Judge Stuart, turning to the jury, said that he would first speak, and then his associate. I desire to converse with you on the subject of the homicide. I have not the ability, and certainly do not desire, to move your feelings or stir your passions. I know too well the integrity and honesty of the men I address. All that I can say to you is to state the facts. Yesterday the District Attorney said to you that killing was murder; but all law of every country tells you that murder is only killing with intent to kill. Manslaughter always was involuntary, unintentional killing while the person was doing some other unlawful act, no matter what that act was. Murder is killing with intent to kill, or whilst in the commission of a felony; but manslaughter is killing unintentionally, or whilst doing some wrong act not a felony under the law. Under the law of 1862 a man killing another in the heat of passion, with contemplation and premeditation, that is murder in the first degree; but if the killing takes place

WITHOUT PREMEDITATION, it is only manslaughter. If Foster murdered Mr. Putnam, he did it with premeditation and with an intent to kill. But if Foster did not kill Mr. Putnam with premeditation, he cannot be found guilty on the indictment presented in this court of murder in the first degree. He may be guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the third degree, but not of

murder in the first degree.

After stating the law to the jury in detail on the differents counts, he said, I am telling you what the common law is, and don't care whether it is for or against my client, It is for you to decide which of them be is guilty of. Up to the time when he had the misfortune to commit the deed for which he is now before the bar,

A GOOD MAN. a quiet, peaceable citizen. Nothing can be laid to his charge until that moment. He drank somewhat previous to the occurrence, and on the night in question got on this car WITHOUT BVIL INTENT,

and with no mind to kill. With regard to the conduct of the prisoner the testimony is con flicting; the ladies say he did act improperly, the driver did not think he did; the prisoner himself does not remember whether he did or not, but does not believe he did; Mr. Putnam went out and spoke to him; no doubt what he said was offensive; the answer of Foster showed it:-"I paid for a seat and must have it;" that tells clearly that something must have been said offensive to him. When Foster came in and sat down he said to Mr. Putnam, "How far are you going up?" and "When you get off I'll give you h-1." He did not say "I'll kill," or anything like that, but he used that vulgar expression,

NOTHING MORE than that he would assault or beat him; surely it did not mean that he would kill him, and if there can be any doubt as to the meaning of the words, that doubt should be given to the pri-soner, especially when the life of a human being is at stake on the one side, and that expression on the other. Well, the car stopped, and Mr. Putnam went out, and the prisoner came round and struck him one blow—one blow, gentlemen; for, no matter what the testimony was, there was only one blow, gentlemen; the wound itself shows that; there was only one wound and one blew. Now, do you think, did he intend to kill with that one blow? NO. HE DID NOT;

you cannot believe it. After that he went and had some more drink, and then went home, scarcely able to get up stairs, and fell into a drunken sleep. You must be sure that he did intend to kill, and if you do not believe that he did, you cannot under your oaths convict him of murder in the first degree. Suppose you shall say there is some doubt, then you must say that you cannot convict of murder in the first degree, whatever else you might do. If it is not murder, what is it? You remember what I told you of the law. If Foster had taken a rifle or a pistol and put it to his head and blew his brains out, that would be murder; for the means used would necessarily cause death. The act itself is its own evidence of intent. The instrument must be made to kill. A slung-shot or a dagger being used, would necessarily show that the killing was intended.

THIS CAR-HOOK is not such an instrument; it was made for other uses than life-taking; it was an instrument un-fortunately at hand; it proved nothing, except that Foster used it to assault Mr. Putnam, but with no intent to kill. So much, then, about the instrument. This is a conversation, I say. Let there be no ceremony here. Say something to me. Let my learned adversary propound a question, and I will answer him.

A MAN'S LIFE IS AT STAKE, and let nothing be left undone to save it. You, gentlemen, are here as judges, high in office—ministers of justice, high above the Court, and the District Attorney, and pleading counsel. You have power greater than any potentate, that of allowing a creature to live. I ask you to think on this case and give a verdict of acquittal if you can. I have nothing to say of

You have heard all she said of herself; that is all you know of her, or all I know of her. How-ever, Foster knew nothing of her, and I therefore did not inquire whether she was virtuous or vicious, and did not, as I might have, examined more into who she was, and what were her character and relations to Mr. Putnam. I say nothing about it, but let it remain unexplained. I asked Mrs. Foster to go on the stand merely to tell what was the condition of her husband when he came home that night, but it was not admitted. My learned friend might ask

himself on the stand; I will tell you why. It was because he did not remember sufficiently of the facts to give any distinct statement of them. This is why I did not place him on the stand. I am not pleading for mercy, but

I ASK FOR JUSTICE. The indictment for murder was to admonish other evil-doers that it would not do to practise evil deeds. If this man had not been killed, what would have been this man's defense Assault and battery, with latent to do bodily harm-and he would merely get five years in the State Prison—merely a misdemeanor, not a telony. You can say that Foster was in the perpetration of a crime and that he unintentionally killed Putnam, and that swould be marder in the second degree. murder in the second degree.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Influx to the City-Speech of General McCandless - Serenade to Governor Geary-Response of His Excellency. At 1.40 yesterday afternoon the Moyamensing Democratic Association of Philadelphia arrived in this city. The visitors were received by the Central Democratic Club of Harrisburg, and escerted to Brant's Hall, where a meeting was beld. There being loud calls for General McCandless, that gentleman ascended the platform, and after being loudly cheered delivered the following speech in substance:—

GENERAL M'CANDLESS' SPEECH. Mr. President, and especially you gentlemen from Philadelphia, will agree with me that this is neither the time nor occasion to enter into a discussion of the political infquities of radicalism. To-morrow's dawn will see gathered in this city the advance guard of 300,000 white Democratic freemen of this Commonwealth, who, throwing at the feet of radicalism the causalet of aggregative warfage damage. calism the gauntiet of aggressive warfare, demand the restoration of those State rights which protect individual liberty and constitutional privileges sgainst the aggrandizement of Federal centraliza-

For ten years we have been upon the defensive For ten years we have been upon the detensive. During that time you have seen a press, corrupted by patronage, hurling its anathemas and publishing its slanders against the loyalty of Democracy. You have seen the ballot-box polluted under the provisions of a Registry law far more infamous than any of the Draconian code.

You have seen the poor perjured creature who does the bidding of Master Radical in altering the election returns go to lail by the action of an honest

does the bidding of Master Radical in altering the election returns go to jail by the action of an honest judiciary, and I regret to say that you see, what is more humiliating than all, the Governor of our State extending, under the whip and spur, the executive clemency to a man whose crime struck deep into the very vitals of our form of government. You have seen in our great city, where freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of conscience was born and nurtured on this continent, that in less than a century the bayonets of the Rederal marines were gleaming in our streets upon election day to maintain a despotism by interfering with the day to maintain a despotism by interfering with the freedom of our elections. This was the last feather that broke the camel's back. The people became alarmed as they saw themselves at the mercy of this irresponsible power, and now they are turning their eyes to you anxiously desiring that you shall maintain the true foundation of either State or national greatness by presenting for their suffrage men of political morality and personal integrity.

I know you will do it—the pulse of the Democracy

beats strong and healthy. Any man who loves his country better than he loves a party will throw aside all personal considerations of individual advanceall personal considerations of individual advancement, and laying his prejudices on the altar of his country, he will, with unselfish patriotism, select some man against whose civil or military record the tongue of slander dare not wag. Put him on a platform that grasps the living issues of the hour, defends the rights of labor, accepts the situation of negro emoncipation, and all the amendments constitutionally adopted. They are law, and must be obeyed until the Supreme Court says nay. Cease to do battle upon things that have departed, and remember that no animal but an ass kicks a dead lion. I talk thus carnestly to you, gentlemen, in order that you may exercise your resass kicks a dead lion. I talk thus earnestly to you, gentlemen, in order that you may exercise your reason and act with judgment. By the adoption of these principles you will have the vantage ground, and if you are only led with the energy and ability with which you will fellow, Pennsylvania will be redeemed an i radicalism will topple to its fall.

On the conclusion of General McCandiess' remarks, the meeting adjourned with vociferous cheers.—Harrisburg Patriot, to-day.

# RULLOFF AND THE DOCTORS.

Size and Nature of His Brain—His Grave Opened Three Times.

From the Binghamton Republican, May 21.

Rulloff's brain, which was carefully examined this morning, weighed 69 ounces, being 9% or 10 ounces heavier than the average weight. The heaviest brain ever weighed was that of Cuvier, the French naturalist, which is given by some authorities at 65 ounces, and by some at 64 ounces. The brain of Daniel Webster (partiy estimated on account of a portion being destroyed by disease) weighed 64 ounces. The brain of Dr. Abercromble, of Scotland, weighed 63 ounces. The lower (brute) portion of Rulioff's brain and the mechanical powers were unusually large. The upper portion of the brain, which directs the higher moral and religious sentiments, was very deficient. In the formation of the brain, Rulloff was a ferocious animal, and, so far as disposition could relieve him from responsibility, ne was not strictly responsible for his acts. The measurement of Ruiloff's head around at the eyebrews (supra orbital) was 24½ inches. The skuli was probably the thickest ever known. In no place was it less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in most places it was half an inch thick. The usual thickness of a man's skuli is less than one-fourth of an inch. Rulloff's head was opened in the usual way, by parting the scalp over the top of the head. from one ear to the other, and sawing off the top. The surgeons who performed the operation say it required three-quarters of an hour to saw around the skull, and before it was completed they began to think the head was all skull. With the protection of a skull half an inch thick, and a scalp of the thickness and toughness of a rhinoceros rind, the man of seven murders was proreinoceros rind, the man of seven murders was provided with a natural helmet that would have deflect the force of any pistol bullet. If he had been in Mirick's place, the bullet would have made only a slight wound; and had he been provided with a cutis vera equal to his scalp, his defensive armor against bullets would have been as complete as a coat of mail.

The cords in Rulloff's neck were as heavy and The cords in Kulloff's neck were as heavy and strong as those of an ox, and from his formation one would almost suppose that he was protected against death from the gallows as well as by injury to his head. Rulloff's body was larger than it was supposed to be by casual observers. The Sacriff ascertained when he took the measure of the princeport of the principles. soner for a coffin to bury him in, that he was 5 feet and 10 inches in height, and measured 19 inches across his shoulders. When in good condition his weight was about 175 pounds. It is very well known weight was about 15 pounds. It is very well known that Rulloff's grave was opened three different times last Friday night, by different parties who wanted to obtain his head. One of these parties was from Albany, and twice the body was disinterred by persons living in Binghamton. One company would no sooner cover up the body, which all found headless, and leave it, then neither commany would come and go through than another company would come and go through the same operation. It is now known that the head was never buried with the body, but was legally ob-tained before the burial by the surgeons who have possession of it. The hair and beard were shaved off close, and an excellent impression in plaster was taken of the whole head. The brain is now undergoing a hardening process, and when that is completed, an impression will be taken of it entire, and then it will be parted, the different parts weighed, and impressions made of the several sections.

#### IMPRISONMENT A FARCE.

How Prisoners Employ Themselves in Cincinnati-Imprisonment in a Pick-

wickian Sense. The Cincinnati Times of Monday has this enter-

taining narrative:-

Yesterday afternoon United States Deputy Marshal M. C. Pickering observed a man approaching him on the street, shading his face with his hand, as if to avoid being recegnized. The appearance of the man reminded him of a prisoner he had only a few weeks before taken to the County Jail on a six monthly sentence, and he thought he would follow. months' sentence, and he thought he would follow him a short distance to investigate the matter. He followed, and soon found that the object of his pur-

and was attempting to clude him.

A brisk chase succeeded, ending in the capture of the pursued, and his identification as Andrew Weissenbrecker, a man convicted of counterfeiting some three or four weeks since, and sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment in the County

Officer Pickering escorted his prisoner to the jail, where he was received with evident surprise by the jailer, who said he knew nothing of Weissenbreckjailer, who said he knew nothing of Weissenbrecker's being absent. It was admitted that he had "the run of the jail," that it was not kept locked up, but the jailer and turnkeys all protested vigorously that they had not let him pass outside.

This morning, in the United States Court, District Attorney Bateman called the attention of the Court to this circumstance, remarking that it had not been an unfrequent occurrence for prisoners convicted before the United States Court, and sentenced by it to confinement in the jail, to be seen upon our streets. In support of his statement he called for the testimony of Deputy Marshal Pickering and Colonel Downs, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

Mr. Pickering testified to the narrative as we have Mr. Fickering testined to the intrative as we have given it, and, in addition, to the fact that Weissenbrecker had been seen on the streets frequently since his nominal incarceration. He also said that Mrs. Hoberts, the aged female counterfelter, and mother-in-law of Bill Mills, was yeaterday seen on the street going home.

# SECOND EDITION

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Versailles Occupation.

Insanity of the Rebels.

Burning of the Louvre.

The Tuileries Destroyed

Other Palaces on Fire.

Exciting News from Panama.

The Penna. Democratic Convention

Health of Vice-President Colfax.

#### FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Provisioning of Paris. LONDON, May 24 .- The Daily News' special despatch from Versailles says the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway was carried yesterday. M. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

The Telegraph's special says Foreign Powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect insurgents. It is said

Minister Washburne did not act in concert with the other diplomats. Billioray, Communist Minister of War, was killed in yesterday's battle.

Barricades Still Holding Out. OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24-Morning .- The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops.

VERSAILLES, May 24. The Insurgents are Discouraged by the success of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter yesterday were heavy. Strong hopes are entertained that the

Finishing Blow will be given the Communists to-day. Burning of the Louvre and Tuileries, VERSAILLES, May 24 - Morning. - The Louvre and Tulleries are burning. They are said to

petroleum. General Dombrowski was wounded, and has been captured and 'm-

have been ignited by the Federals with

prisoned at St. Denis. The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from the Foubourg St. Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day continuing Their Victorious March.

It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape towards Belleville and Pantin. Crowds of repulsive-looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, have been taken prisoners.

The Census of London. LONDON, May 24 .- The official result of the census in London just taken shows the total population slightly rising three and a quarter millions.

Horrible Scenes in Paris-Palaces Fired by

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor and Council of State, on the southern side of the Seine and opposite the gardens of the Tuileries. Other palaces are also burning.

The Versaillists have Advanced their left wing to Bellville Centre, to the Palace of the Louvre and the Halle Centrale, and their right to the Observatory.

The Fumes and Smoke of Petroleum pervade the city. This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 24—11'30 A. M.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

Liverroot, May 24—10'30 A. M.—Cotton active and firmer; uplands, 7%@7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. I ondon, May 24-1 P. M.—Street quotations:—U. S. 5-20s of 1865, 90%; 10-40s, 89%.

#### FROM THE ISTHMUS.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Exciting News-A Battle Imminent-The Montijo Case.

PANAMA, May 18. via Kingston, Jamaica, May 22.-The revolutionists are within the walls of Panama. The American Consul declares the selzure of the American steamer Montijo piracy, and requests the captain of the British war-ship Chameleon to recapture her. There is great excitement in Panama and business is at a stand-still. A battle is expected to-morrow,

## FROM JAMAICA.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegrapa. The Agricultural Commission. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 23 - The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived, and sails for Aspinwall this afternoon. She brings Dr. Keenes and the Washington Agricultural Commissioners

#### FROM HAYTI.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Finances, the New Ministry, Etc. PORT AU PRINCE, May 17.—The financial condition of Hayti is highly unsatisfactory. The new Ministry is likely to repudiate the debts of their predecessors.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, May 24-9-30 A.M .- Wheat market firm for No. 2, \$1 261, seller May or June. Corn firm and active at \$21, @521, cash, and seller May or June: 53, 654, seller July.

Receipts. Ship'ts.

Flour, bbls. 4,000 6,000 Oats, bus... 48,000 5,000 Wheat, bus. 49,000 47,000 Rye, bus... 3,000 none. Corn, bus.. 289,000 77,000 Bariey, bus... 2,000 none.

Milwankee Markets. Milwauker, May 24—9-15 A. M.—Wheat unsettled: No i, \$1-29; No. 2, \$1-26. Received, 126,000 bushels. Freights by sail 7c.; by steam, 11 ½c.

#### FROM THE STATE.

The Democratic State Convention. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 24 .- The Democratic Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. H . . William Mutchler, of Easton, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. He said:-

Speech of Mr. Mutchler. The last convention which assembled in this place to nominate candidates exercised the privilege of naming the chairman of the State Committee. By their partiality, and without any solicitation on mypart, I was chosen to perform the responsible duties part, I was chosen to perform the responsible duties of that position. A violent party Registry law, enacted for the avowed purpose of depriving us of our rights at the polls, enabled our opponents to deny to us a victory which otherwise would have been honestly and fairly won by us. I now relinquish the position to which I have been chosen, and in doing so desire to return my thanks to the Democracy for their earnest co-operation with me. You have assembled here to-day to nominate candidates of the Democratic party for the ensuing carvass, and to reiterate your devotion to that party of principles and statesmen that has maintained constitutional rule and declared that the military should be sub-rdinate to civil authority. (Applause.) The Issues that will be presented in military should be sub-rdinate to civil authority. (Applause.) The issues that will be presented in the present campaign are not of the past. They belong to the present, and are of vital importance to the people. While we may acquiesce in what has been done by constitutional amendment, we will not hesitate to declare our opposition to any invasion of this Commonwealth by the bidding of a military dictator for the purpose of interfering in a free elective franchise. The people, overburdened with taxation, look to the Decaperatic party to relieve them and restore concord and prosparty to relieve them and restore concord and pros-perity, and bring about a reign of constitutional rule in all the States.

The Roll of Delegates was called. Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, was chosen temporary chairman and John P. Ahern, of Philadelphia, and John C. Barr, of Pittsburg, temporary secretaries.

Speech of Mr. Boyle.

The temporary chairman said:—Gentlemen of the convention, I am certainly grateful to you for the honor you have done me by calling me to preside, temporarily, over your deliberations. I can say but a word. We are called here to perform a very important duty, of making nominations for State officers in a campaign immediately preceding a Presidential election. It is of much more than ordinary importance on that account, and I feel sure the delegates present feel the due importance of that fact. It is of the first importance that we nominate a good ticket, composed of good men, above suspiction of any kind, and then put ourselves on safe ground. Speech of Mr. Boyle. of any kind, and then put ourselves on safe ground

Government of the Convention. S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the governance of the convention. Carried.

Mr. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for the selection by the delegates of a Committee on Permanent Organization, to be composed of one member from each Senatorial district. Carried.

John Miller, of Chester, offered a resolution for
the selection of a similar Committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions should be referred without ochate. Carried.

Committee on Permanent Organization was then selected:—

1st district, Charles M. Leisenring; 2d, William Steinhauer; 3d, Thomas H. Dili; 4th, Harry R. Cogswell; 5th, J. A. Cornell; 6th, Davis and James Ellis; 7th, E. Z. Hebener; 8th, Edward Shaller; 9th, John Buckley; 10th, T. S. Hamm; 11th, E. B. Hawley; 12th, J. A. Beamish; 18th, A. M. Boynton; 14th, John Platt; 15th, H. S. Murphy; 16th, W. C. McFadden; 17th, Dr. John Martin; 18th, A. H. Manniag; 19th, Dr. A. B. Dill; 20th, J. W. Dickerson; 21st, J. Reinhart and T. R. Faust; 22d, James King; 23d, J. Frank McNutt; 24th, J. A. Marthan; 25th, W. H. Mickey; 26th, Capiain S. R. French; 27th, Colonel M. Gurwell; 28th, Charles Dinsmere; 29th, J. M. Robinson. was then selected:-

The following Committee on Resolutions was selected:—First district, Lewis O. Cassidy; Second, W. B. Weish; Third, C. H. Dougherty; Fourth, A. D. Boilean; Fifth, George E. Hageman; Sixth, Messrs Khoads and Enerstein; Seventh, William Beitelman; Eighth, F. Shaller: Ninth, James Ellis; Tenth, C. S. Talmer; Eleventh, blank; Twelfth, Stanley Wood; Thirteenth, Miles White; Eleventh, Challent, Estimath, Thomas Challent, Estimath, Thomas Challent, Stanley Wood; Thirteenth, Miles White; Challent, Challent, Estimath, Thomas Challent, Challent, Estimath, Thomas Challent, Callent, Estimath, Thomas Challent, C Fourteenth, J. Guigar; Fitteenth, Thomas Chalfant; Sixteenth, Philip McCauley; Seventeenth, George Sanderson; Righteenth, John dibson; Nineteenth, W. S. Cornman; Twentieth, A. H. Wood; Twenty-first, J. H. Orvis; Twenty-second, Hannibal K. Sloan: Twenty-third, George B. Good-lander; Twenty fourth, R. H. Philan: Twenty-fifth, James P. Barr; Twenty-sixth, Dr. John Weaver; Twenty-seventh, W. G. Platt; Twenty-eighth, Albert Fry; Twenty-ninth, Feldon Marvin.

Resolutions Referred.

Lewis C. Cassidy moved that resolutions presented shall not be read, but referred to committee without reading or debate; carried, and general commu-nications and resolutions were presented and im-mediately referred without reading.

Adjournment Until 2 P. M. The convention then, at eleven e'clock, adjourned till two P. M., without transacting any other busi-

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph,

Nominations Confirmed. Washington, May 24.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister Pienipotentiary and Envoy Extraordi-

nary to Brazil. Health of Mr. Colfax.

Vice-President Cel'ax is stronger, but suffered last night with a severe headache, which prevented his sleeping as well as upon the previous night. His condition is good and symptoms favorable, but the physician insists upon absolute quiet. Mrs. Colfax is not here, because Mr. Colfax telegraphed her on the evening of his attack) not to come. She is still nursing her child, and Mr. Colfax could not consent that either of them should take the risk of a long and needless journey, as he is receiving every possi-ble attention. All his friends have called, and been most kind in offers of attention.

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 24-10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather has remained unchanged on the Pacific coast and the barometer has very generally risen east of the M ssissippi. The low pressure which existed on Tuesday morning in Dakota Territory has extended northeastward, with brist winds from the southeast and east, and light rains during the night on Lake Superior. The highest pressure is now central from Lake Erie to Delaware Bay Fresh northeast winds have continued in the Eastern States, South and southeast winds are now reported from Georgia to Lake Erie and eastward. The weather is very generally clear or partially cloudy.

Probabilities.—Pieasant weather, will probably con-tinue on the Atlantic coast. No serious disturbances are apprehended for the lakes and the guif. Young Men's Christian Association International Convention.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced this morning at Lincoln Hall, which was handsomely decorated, there being a profuse display of flowers on the stage. Nearly if not all the States were represented, together with the British Provinces.

There was also a large attendance of spectators,

the hall being crowded to its utwost capacity of ac-John S. McLean called the convention to order, and delivered an address, in which he congramiated his friends on the favorable auspices under which they had assembled, and spote of the increasing membership and usefulness of their organization. There was, too, a bester feeling than heretofore be-tween the United States and Great Britain. In this connection he alloded to the pending treaty as a measure of peace, which it was hoped would be ratified in order to remove all causes of misunder-

standing between the two countries and bind them Prayer was offered, when the requisite committees were appointed as preliminary to the transaction of

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, May 24 — Stocks heavy. Money 4 per cent. Gold. 110%. 5-208, 1868. cp., 111%; do. 1868. cp., 111%; do. 1868. cp., 111%; do. 1868. cp., 111%; do. 1868. new, 113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. 1868. 113%; do. 1868. 113%; 10 408. 169%; Virginia ds, new, 73%; Mispouri 68, 25%; Canton Co., S3%; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Contral and Hudson River, 89%; Erie, 29%; Roading, 115%; Adams Express, S0%; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 113%; Hitnois Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 125; Chicago and Rock Island, 117%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99%; Western Union Telegraph, 60%.

#### THE BURNING PALACES.

The Tulleries and the Louvre-Their Historical Associations and Architectural Benuties.

A cable despatch informs us that the Communists have fired the palaces of the Tulleries and the Louvre, in addition to other public buildings in Paris,

and that they are now burning. The name of Tuileries is derived from the fact that the tiles (tuiles) used in Paris were formerly manufactured on its site. The ground was purchased in 1564 by Catherine de Medicis, and the present palace commenced. Philibert Delorme was the architect. It was much improved under Louis XIII and

XIV. In 1572, Catherine de Medicis gave a fete a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, during which were allegorical representations in which all the nobility. Catholics and Protestants, were actors. During the performance, the King of Navarre and other Huguenots were prevented by Charles IX and his brothers from entering Paradise, and were pushed into hell. This was very significant, for four days after the massacre took place, the whole having been arranged before the jets. Louis XIV resided at the Tuileries before the completion of the Palace of Versailles. Afterwards it was occupied until his return by the families of persons attached to his Court. In June, 1792, the mob entered the palace, and in August of the same year the Swiss Guard were murdered in it. It was the official residence of the First Consul and also of the Imperial Court of Napoleon. After the Revolution King Charles IX and the royal family resided there. In 1830 the mob entered again and drove out the King. It was the residence of Louis Philippe until the Revolution of 1848, when a party of rioters, in company with some loose women, occupied the apartments for ten days. They turned the King's and Queen's bed-rooms into dining-rooms, and celebrated their orgies night and day in the most magnificent apartments of the palace. In 1849 the Tuileries was occupied as a gallery for the exhibition of paintings, and on the reestablishment of the empire it became the city resi dence of the Imperial Court.

The facade facing the garden of the Tuileries is about 1000 feet in length, running from the Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower floor columns are louic, the second Corinthian, and the third Composite. At the extremity of the facade are two lofty pavilions with remarkably lofty roofs and chimneys. The one on the Rue de Rivoli is called Pavilion Marsan, and the one toward the Seine Pavilion de Flore. Napoleon I conceived the idea of connecting the palace of the Tuileries with that of the Louvre, which stood parallel with it at about a quarter of a mile distant, but political events transpired which prevented his carrying out his designs. It was left for his nephew to finish this great undertaking.

During the late imperial reign the ground floor of the southern wing of the palace was occupied by the Empress. These apartments were formerly occupled by Louis Philippe and his immediate family. The entrance to the state apartments is up the Escalier de Chapelle. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of La Reine Blanche, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of this is the theatre, used as a supperroom on ball nights; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this on the ground floor is

the State Chapel. The Salle de la Paix is a magnificent hall, used as a ball-room. Over the mantel is, orwas, a magnificent portrait of Napoleon III by Muller. In the hall is a statue of Peace, presented Amiens. Next is the Salls des Marcheaux, the finest of the suit. This has also been used as a ball-room on state occasions. The walls are gold and whitethe furniture green, damask, and gold. The names of the great battles of Napoleon I are

inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all his distinguished generals, and portraits of many of them, adorn the walls. The next room is the Salle Blanche, or card-room; the Salon d'Apollon, and then the Salle du Trone. The hangings are of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpets, of Gobelin's manufacture, cost nearly \$100,000. Next is the Salon Louis XIV, which contains a number of valuable historical portraits. Then comes the Galerie de diner, or state dining-room, and behind these are the apartments formerly occupied by the Empe ror.

The Old Louvre, which was recently connected with the Tuileries by the erection of the New Louvre, has been regarded as unequalled, architecturally, by any other building in the city, the eastern front especially being noteworthy for its artistic design and execution. Its famous colennade, known as the Colonnade du Louvre, was erected during the time of Louis XIV, and was regarded as one of the masterpieces of that age. It consists of 28 double Corinthian columns, the facade being 525 feet in length. A magnificent effect is produced by the grand gateway in the centre. The gates were made by order of the first Napoleon, and are of bronze.

On the site of the Louvre stood centuries ago the hunting-seat of Dagobert. During the reign of Philip Augustus the site was occupied by a eastle which defended the Seine. In the centre of this rose the famous Tower of the Louvre, long used as a place of confinement for noted prisoners of state. The present building, commenced by Francis, remained unfinished until 1805, when the Great Napoleon took the work in hand and completed it. The design of the building is a perfect square, each side being over five hundred feet in dimensions. The order of architecture of the four facades is principally Corinthian or Composite. The interior court is one of the most beautifully decorated in Europe. Many persons of great historical celebrity have inhabited the palace, inluding Henry III, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, charles IX, and Henrietta, the widow of Charles I,

of England. The new Louvre was partly occupied under the Second Empire by the offices of the Ministers of State and of the Interior. It contained also the barracks of the Cent Gardes, the apartments of the palace domestics, the imperial stables, and the Library of the Louvre, formerly the private library of Louis Philippe, which comprised about 90,000 volumes. The entire palace is of vast extent, covering altogether over sixty acres of ground.

The descriptions we have given of the palaces of the Tuileries and Louvre of course apply to the autebellum period. It is impossible to tell what changes have been made in their interior arrangements since the downfall of the Empire, and it is equally impos sible to tell what the loss to the world will be in the matter of art works if the palaces are destroyed. It was stated during the German stege that all the valuable pictures, statuary, and other works of art, were removed to places of safety, and it is slucerely to be hoped that this will prove to have been the

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

There is a general lack of spirit in financial circles, and even the speculative demand shows a decided failing off. Currency is a drug, and can be obtained by good borrowers almost as their own terms. 4@5 per cent. is the range for money subject to call, with Government and good stock collateral securities. There is very little paper offering, and there is some compe tition among lenders for its possession. Three and four months paper is easy to place at 6 per

Gold is dull, steady, and weak, with sales ranging from 1111/@1111/4, closing at the lower

Government bonds are quiet and steady, prices remianing at last night's figures. The stock market was moderately active, and prices were stronger. Sales of City 6s at 103

for the new bonds, Lehigh Gold Loan changed

for the new bonds, Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 93%.

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong, selling at 57%. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61%@62; allotments at 61%@61%; Camden and Amboy at 130%@180%; Lehigh Valley at 62%; Northern Central at 41@41%; and Oil Creek and Allekheny at 51%, b. o.

In Canal stocks were some sales of Lehigh at 26. a 6.23% b. o.

36, s. o.@36%, b. o.

The balance of the list was firm, but little

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

Reported by De Haven & 1 FIRST I	
24400 City 68, New 103	100 sh Leh V R 6012
\$1000 Pa R gen mt., 94%	3 sh Penna R 62 100 do 560, 61% 12 do 61%
£1000 do 92%	4 00 61%
\$5000 Hunt & B Top 42% \$1000 O C & A 78 85%	78 do 62
50 sh Cam & Am 180 kg	300 sh O C & A R
300 sh Leh Na. 860, 36 100 dob60, 36%	b60 51%
160 sh N Cent 41 260 dob5, 41%	500 ah Read R b30. 5736
MESSES. DE HAVEN & I	BROTHER, No. 49 S. Third

street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1851, 117% @117%; do. 1869, 111% @111%; do. 1864, 1113%@111%; do. 1865, 1113%@111%; do. 1865, new, 113%@113%; do. 1867, do. 113%@113%; do. 1868, do. 113%@113%; do. 1868, do. 113%@113%; do. 1968, do. 113%@113%; do. 111%@111%; Silver, 107%@109%; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 92%@92%; Central Pacific Railroad, 101%@102%; Union Pacific Laud Grant Bonds, 85%@8644.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, May 24 .- Bark is quoted at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, with sales of 50 hhds. Tanners' Bark is coming forward quite freely, and we notice sales at \$16@17 per cord for Chestnut Oak

and \$26@21 for Spanish Oak. Seeds,-Cioverseed is dull and sells in a small way at 8%c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.20.

The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5.70 a6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6.75@7; Minnesota do. do. at \$7@7.25; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6-25@6-75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7.50; and fancy brands at \$7.75@9. Rye Flour has advanced, and we notice sales at \$6@ 6-12%. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a very firm feeling in the Whear market,. and for prime lots, which are in small supply, a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at \$1 64@1-65; 400 bushels choice No. 1 spring at \$1 62; and 2000 bushels Indiana amber at \$1.70@1.71. Rye may be quoted at \$1@1.10 for Western and Pennsylvania, and \$1 for Southern. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Saies of yellow at 76c, and Western mixed at 74c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67@68c. for white; 65@66c. for mixed; and 69%@63c. for black.

Whisky is firm at 94%@95c. for Western iron-

# GATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... MAY 24 STATE OF THERMOMNTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M. ...... 67 | 11 A. M. ..... 74 | 2 P. M. ..... 78 SUN RISES....... 4-38 | MOON SETS........ 11-46 SUN SETS......... 7-15 | HIGH WATER........ 5-19

LONDON, May 24 — Steamship France, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Vuican, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristel, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr General Grant, Frame, Norwalk, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr General Grant, Frame, Norwalk, John Remmel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Surge. Warwick, New London,
Schr Surge. Warwick, New London,
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence,
do.
Schr Gale, Shropshire,
do.
Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Lydis, Bacon,
Schr Wm. Bement, Wiggins, Boston,
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Bridgeport,
do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwalk, do.
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston. Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston. Schr C. Loeser, Davis. do. Schr W. Walton, Sharpe, Charlestown. Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow

Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Witbank, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Empire, Hinckley, 75 hours fm Charleston, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Josfe Mildred, Genn, 11 days from Boston, in ballast. Schr Emma Green, Collins, 10 days from Havana,

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

& Gregg.
Schr Washington, Fields, 5 days from Wicomico
Rever, Md. with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Julius Webb, Bremer, from Wilmington,
with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott. Schr Ridley, Armstrong, from Potomac River, with cedar rails. Schr Mediator, McLane, from Newport, R. I.,

with molasses to Duncan & Poey-vessel to Warren

with fisk.

Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Bridgeport, Conn.
Schr Hachel Vanneman, Brown, from Boston.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, do.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Ailen; Fairy Queen, Wilson; and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLISTIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 23.—The following barges leave in tow to night for Bultimore, light:—

Ellen, Hope, Houghton, Greenman, Nims, Blessing, N. W. Finch, and Mary Shaw.

Moonlight Rover, with sand, for Philadelphia. R. W. King, with iron for Philadelphia, and iron

re for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BEANCH OFFICE, May 23.—The follow-Baltimore Beance Office, May 23.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:

Somerset, Anna Hamingan, C. F. Brown, Hudson, Fanny, and Foote, all with coal, for New York.

Philadelphia Branch Office, May 24.—Weather,
—Wind:—May 23. Very Ensteady: 6 P. M., W., a little N.; 7 P. M., due N.; May 24. 5 A. M., on Delaware avenue light air from N. E.; then at 7 A. M., N., a little easterly. The smoke of North Camden has ging low, humid upper straia, atmosphero keavy; report from the nay and river Delaware, after midnight, thick, not quite a fog. Barometrical:—May 23, the barometer vacillating: sometimes slow, then accelerated, all however tending to a rise from 30 1-80 to 36 17-50 at hidnight; May 24, 4 A. M., 30 v3-80; 7 50 A. M., 50 97-80.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVES-DE-GRACH, May 24. — The following boats

HAVES-DE-GRACH, MAY 25. — The following coats leave in tow to-day:—
G. D. T.nsman, with lumber to J. P. Woolverton, William Mackey, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. John P. Haas, with lumber, for Camden, N. J. E. R. Postlethwaite, with lumber, for Gioncester. Martha McConkey, with grain, for Wilmington. Kerr, Cook & Co., with coal to N. G. Barriss. Doctor White. with coal, for New York. Hiram Reed, light, for Chesapeake City. J. H.